

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : MARCH 6

CONTINUE THE EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The question of what is to happen after May 1, 1916, if no change be made in the tariff law as now on the statute books is one year nearer settlement than on March 4, 1913. Hawaii hopes for some measure of justice. But, in case the people of the country as a whole cannot be brought to a realization of what the result will be to this Territory of abruptly withdrawing all support from a gigantic agricultural industry which would not have been built up had it not been for protection, what are we going to do about it?

It has been repeatedly charged that the government of the Territory of Hawaii is synonymous with the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and that all practices and usages of government have been colored and influenced by what the effect of the legislation would be on the plantation interests. The idea that Hawaii is a land inhabited by a few bloated millionaires and two hundred thousand plantation coolies is widely held.

Our brothers across the water are not given to close analysis nor to consideration of justice except as their own interests are jeopardized, especially in this day when "trust busting" is as legitimate a form of national sport as baseball or golf, and hunting the plutocrat to his lair is a common pastime in and outside the halls of congress. Hawaii is going to get mighty little consideration unless we can prove that there are some people living in Hawaii that are not millionaires.

This statement of the case has an element of absurdity about it, but it cannot be denied that the average mainland divides the entire population of Hawaii into three categories—the millionaire sugar planter, the coolie who sweats in the hot cane-rows earning a pittance and a kick in payment for his arduous toil, and the light-hearted Hawaiian who, in some supernatural manner, lives but toils not while he sits on the coral sands eating coconuts and extending bounteous hospitality to all shipwrecked mariners and wandering tourists.

This may seem an exaggeration, but no day passes when some government official or business firm fails to receive mainland correspondence that exemplifies in startling form some phase of the universal ignorance about average conditions of life in Hawaii.

There is a glamour about life within the tropics that is almost inborn in the mind of the man who is frost-bound six months in the year. How can poverty exist where all Nature is so lavish in her bounty?

These ideas seem foolish to us, but they are commonly held by a lot of well-meaning people—American voters who hold the destinies of Hawaii in the hollows of their hands.

Men have to work as hard for a living in Hawaii as in Chicago or New York. Our field is more circumscribed. The opportunities for amassing profits do not compare with those in a thousand mainland communities. Hawaiian enterprises for profit are few and stand out like pine trees in a fog. Big profits get more advertising than they do across the water. They are so well advertised that our cousins assume that all profits of all enterprises are "abnormal" and that we have no small profits and no losses.

Another factor that adds difficulty to any general denial of universal prosperity in Hawaii is the manner in which we spend our profits when we get them.

The mainland who makes a big thing out of his business enterprise has a thousand opportunities for spending his surplus. The theater, the club, trips and excursions, or investments in some one of the hundreds of modern fads and amusements give him the outlet that every man craves to escape from the daily grind.

Hawaii runs to automobiles and mining stock, two forms of dissipation that are associated in the mind of the average mainland with the rapid distribution of sudden wealth. All these things are going to work against us, and we must not be too sure that there will be a revulsion of sentiment in our favor previous to the time when the Wilsonian body-blow against Hawaiian prosperity is staged for delivery.

There is more necessity for a brisk campaign of education now than there has been at any time in the last two years. Hawaii has work to do. Let every man go to it.

ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

Whatever excuse the supervisors may choose to advance for the decision not to accept the offer of the agent of the Associated Charities to provide temporary free labor for the roads, the real reason is politics of the rankest, rawest kind. This is made very plain by the objection one of the supervisors advanced to Mr. Bowen, that the offer of the Associated Charities was to provide Spanish and Portuguese laborers, whereas there were many Hawaiians also out of employment, the intimation being that the Hawaiians should be given a preference in the distribution of charity, and if that were done all would be well. It is rather fortunate for Honolulu that this disclosure of the political position of the supervisors has been made so plain at this time, coincident with the exposures of incompetence due to politics in the road department and at the time when the condition of the roads has grown so intolerable as to invite universal public attention and criticism.

The supervisors have played the Jams part too long to escape detection. To the voters and taxpayers of the fourth district they have cheerfully talked in favor of the frontage tax principle, agreed in recommendations for revolutions in road building activities and generally pretended the "good citizen." To the citizen laborers of the fifth district they have shown the opposite face. They have declaimed against the frontage tax as an iniquitous scheme to rob the Hawaiian of his right to loaf at the public expense. They have derided the suggestions that efficiency ought to be the first consideration in public service. They have broken down the organization which one road administration had well under way and which was justifying itself by results and they have replaced that working organization by one frankly political. Over the protests of the city engineer they are today retaining incompetent overseers, and all in the name of politics.

The Advertiser is speaking for the business men and for the thinking part of the community when it says that the present board of supervisors is turning out to be a grievous disappointment. And the worst of it all is that the supervisors do not know how disappointing they are, nor why.

It is to be hoped that Sheriff Jarrett will see his way clear to sending Captain of Detectives McDuffie to Chicago with the alleged absconders now in custody. His absence will give Deputy Sheriff Rose another chance to shut down the gambling games that have been running with impunity of late.

The harbor board should not be too severe on Police Judge Monarrat for his leniency towards those who break the smoking tabu on the wharves. Since His Honor joined the Big Sister movement he is naturally tender hearted.

A LITTLE MORE FAITH!

The future of Hawaii depends on the faith that the home people have in the home industries. No goods ever sell themselves. It takes faith on the part of the producer in the merits of his own goods, backed by capital for production, capital for advertising and capital for selling to dispose of any kind of merchandise at a profit. We have been more interested in the production of raw materials in Hawaii than in the selling of them. Every industry we have has got to broaden out and set aside a portion of its capital for the selling end of the game. The sugar planters must do their share toward increasing the knowledge as to how sugar can be used in the arts or in manufacturing processes, as well as for food. In other words, they must help create a demand for more sugar as a necessary adjunct to the business of producing sugar.

The pineapple growers must do the same thing. They must advertise and create a demand for their product, so as to put Hawaiian pineapples on the shelves of every grocer alongside of the canned pears, peaches, apricots, apples and other fruits that are considered standard.

Kona coffee must be advertised, too. While number seven Rio may fix the prices for all grades of coffee in the world's markets, it will be undoubtedly practicable as well as commercially profitable to increase the demand for the quantity of Hawaiian coffee that is used by judicious advertising.

Hawaiian tobacco must be advertised and its differences from well known market grades made the basis of merit rather than supplying a reason why the product cannot be sold.

Hawaiian cotton must be put in a special class and sold on its merits. It is a long, silky fiber of remarkable fineness and tensile strength. But buyers have objected that it is not Sea Island and is not Egyptian and have been disposed to offer only upland cotton prices for it!

Buyers said that Hawaiian pineapples were not like the Singapore pines when the local product was begging a market eight years ago. When the consumer began to compare the two, the local product at once displaced the old standard Singapore by sheer merit.

Kona coffee has gone up against the same thing. When Kona coffee first became an export factor, the jobbers said that because it had a flavor of its own and the consumer was accustomed to Rio or Santos, therefore people would not use Kona or any other coffee unless it had the Brazilian flavor. Hence in the beginning of the export coffee business our planters had to be content with prices a point under Rio instead of as today getting two or three cents above what number seven Rio sells for. All that has been accomplished in the development of Hawaiian agricultural industries has been won by fighting for it.

The Hawaiian sugar planters asked no odds of Germany, Java or Cuba. They said: "Whatever you have accomplished, we can go on one better," and they did it.

The coffee growers were not content that their product should rank second to Brazil's. They said, "our coffee is finer than yours," and they proved it.

When the wholesale grocers told our packers that the public would rather chew resinous, fibrous pine-knots than buy the luscious Hawaiian pineapple, our growers said it was not so, and they proceeded to prove it.

It needs more of the same kind of faith in the future of some of the other industries, big and little, to push them over the rough places onto the smooth highway of success. Hawaii has got to have more industries and more products for shipment to nearby markets. There is not a thing that Hawaii has ever produced but what is a little better than what other lands have grown. We in Hawaii have got to have faith in the home industry and the home product, and if we are to lose at one point we must get busy and make it up somewhere else.

THE LAND BOARD AND THE LAW.

Those who have kept in touch with the situation know that if it had not been for the Land Board there probably would not have been any Kapua lands left for the homesteaders, for pineapples, or anything else. The board at its session a few weeks ago considered an application for the sale of an area of land for a pineapple cannery. They gave the matter very careful consideration, judging the case in all its aspects. They objected to the form of appraisement as illogical and not in accord with either customary practice or the law. They were also in doubt as to whether they could legally comply with the desires of the prospective purchasers of the site in question. The amendment to the Organic Act under which the Land Board was organized specifically limits the area of government land that can be sold for cash to any one individual or corporation to three acres, except in special instances where land is required for factories, plantation camps, railroad stations or other similar uses. The law provides that "all such sales shall be limited to the amount of land actually necessary for the economical conduct of such business or undertaking."

Because the board of land commissioners was constrained to act within the provisions of the statutes, censure and criticism has been meted against individual commissioners, and the threat has been publicly uttered that the resignations of the entire board membership would be accepted by the Governor and a new board appointed who would not impede public progress by similar action in the future.

Considering that congress placed the disposition of the public lands in the hands of the land board as a check against what might turn out to be undue latitude on the part of the Executive in the alienation of the public domain, the implied attempt on the part of Governor Pinkham to compel action by the land board is certainly remarkable.

POLITICAL FOOTBALL TOO LONG.

Judge Cooper is to be commended for bringing to a head the matter of the dillydallying in the matter of Hawaiian appointments at Washington, and it is to be hoped that his action will have some salutary result. Hawaii has been treated shabbily ever since the change of administration. Governor Frear was placed and kept in an ignominious position while the wrangling went on over his place; Secretary Mott-Smith has been a hold-over against his desires for many, many months. As Judge Cooper points out, six out of the seven circuit judges of the Territory will be on a day-by-day tenure after Saturday, unless the appointments are sooner made, while Judges Whitney, Kingsbury and Parsons have been kept hanging on for a year, not knowing whether reappointment is to come or not and prejudiced on that account from making any plans for their own future. The Washington Administration appears to have adopted for Hawaii the same "waiting and watching" policy it has toward Mexico, and the results are just about as satisfactory.

ON ANOTHER LAP.

The Pearl Harbor drydock appears to have started in to run a race with the Honolulu federal building. The one which finishes last wins.

The Advertiser's advice to all with gambling instincts is to back the federal building. It has been in training for seven years and is just getting its second wind, while the dock has only one year to its credit. Moreover some said lot politician in California or Washington is liable to tear his hair and wave the bloody shirt at Japan almost any day. Upon every such occasion a fresh spasm of life is infused into the dry dock, so that in time it may actually make a start again; while the public building is apparently getting into the same class with the war claims of 1812 and the endeavor to collect for damages done to the whaling fleet by the confederate cruisers.

Now that the Governor has started pulling the teeth of the land board, it appears up to other commissioners to be careful whose fingers they bite.

RED LIGHTS IN JAPAN.

Thoughtful observers in Japan fear that the recent riots in Tokio and the mob demonstration in Kyoto, Osaka and other cities of the Empire, directed against the Yamamoto ministry, coming as they did on the anniversary of similar scenes of mob violence a year before, foreshadow a revolution in prospect, or a foreign war to head it off. The Japan Advertiser, one of the leading Tokio publications published in English, discusses this phase of the question very boldly, although guarding itself with a clever gibe at the press laws in the way of preface. The Advertiser describes the recent popular uprisings as "red lights" for the warning of the elder statesmen, saying:

"At a time when it was heretical, and therefore dangerous, to express belief in the Copernican system, one of the adherents of that system published a defense of it commencing with words to the following effect: 'Of course we all know that the Copernican theory is false, because it is contrary to Holy Scripture which informs us, among other things, that Joshua made the sun stand still. Nevertheless, if it were true, it would explain the appearances of the heaven with wonderful exactness.' And then he proceeded to show how. In the same way, it is heretical and—for Japanese in official positions at least—dangerous to hint at the possibility of revolution in this country. In one case a prominent Japanese educationalist was forced to resign his position from the persecution he incurred for merely putting forward as an illustration for argument the idea of a Japanese Republic. So we will imitate the worthy astronomer and begin our remarks on the topic by saying: 'Of course we all know that a revolution is an utter impossibility in Japan; and that if various phenomena recently occurring in this country remind us of similar phenomena which in other countries have preluded revolutions, we all know that the essential difference between the Japanese and all other nations will prevent like causes from having like results here.' Safeguarding ourselves with the reservation, therefore, we venture to speculate a little as to what might happen if the Japanese more resembled other people."

"Japan seems to have found May Day, if not even her Fourteenth of July. On July 14, 1789, the Paris populace found that by rioting they could influence the course of politics and hurry the pace of parliamentary reform in a way hitherto unexampled. So on February 10, 1913, the Tokio populace, by like means, turned out a ministry and forced the powers that be to form a new compromise ministry, which is now, owing to the events which produced and culminated in the riot of February 10, 1914, facing a crisis quite as serious as that which its predecessor failed to survive. The danger-point for Japan lies in the fact that her people have got the show of a constitution without the reality. Some of them have the vote, but it is so nearly worthless that a very large number of the electors do not care to use it. Even as a saleable article it fetches a very low price. The sessions of the diet are absurdly short; and for this and other reasons the men who are sent there have hardly any power to obtain benefits for their constituencies and thus have no claim on the esteem of those who vote for them. The powers of the diet are so limited that party platforms in the Western sense cannot be said to exist; it would be farcical for a party to assert its intention to effect this, that and the other reform when everybody knows that it has no power to do anything of the kind. Then the party announcements that are from time to time put forth consist merely of frothy commonplaces, indistinguishable one from another and unable to satisfy any intelligent man. In the most important department of all, that of the budget, the popular representative body is notoriously and confessedly powerless. The right of public meeting is hampered by police restrictions and still more by the ignorance and apathy of the great mass of the electors outside of the big cities. In short, as things are it is hard to see why any self respecting and sensible Japanese should desire to become a member of parliament or why he should not rather seek to evade the dubious honor if it is thrust upon him."

"So things are; but how long will they remain so? The people have got all the paraphernalia of constitutional freedom, yet they are governed by a bureaucracy based upon divine right and other notions which are fast losing their grip even here and have long been dead and buried in most civilized countries. Will the populace of which a few thousands by a timely riot only on February 10, 1913, turned out a reaction minister and which by a similar proceeding on the following February tenth threatened to turn out its successor, remain much longer contented with the present pretense of constitutional power which it possesses? At present there is no constitutional means in Japan by which the people can carry out any of their wishes, can effect any important reform, can prevent the most extravagant squandering of their money on excessive armaments, can punish corruption in high places. To do any of these things they have no means but to riot; and the danger of the situation lies in the fact that once, and perhaps twice, they have found this means thoroughly effective. The present mode of government in Japan is not only not constitutional; it is not even a 'strong government.'"

At the outset of all revolutions, the authorities naturally try to 're-store order with a strong hand' until by and by they find that the hands that are against them are stronger. Another revolutionary symptom in present day Japan is the high degree of license of the press. A really 'strong' government which is not based on the will of the majority necessarily implies a severe control of the press. In Japan the press censorship has power enough to annoy but not to crush. There is from time to time an outburst of petty persecution against the newspapers especially if some anarchist or socialist activity has been unearthed or invented by the police; but in a time of excitement like the present no effective attempt is to be made to check the furious tirades against the government which are published on every hand.

"When there is no powerful legal representative body to appeal to against excessive taxation or glaring abuses by those in power, the appeal has always been to the mob. Do the leaders of the Opposition dream of doing anything in the diet by the suasive powers of their tongue? No, they are wise enough to see that the only hope lies in addressing the people, or rather the proletariat. The rowdies are the first to respond and they respond the most loudly; but if there is a real grievance the rowdies will not be the last to respond. The question is: When will the government respond? If those in authority are possessed of the practical genius which the elder statesman possessed they will, at any rate, begin to consider very soon whether those are red lights ahead or not and prepare to act accordingly."

THE PASSING HOUR.

Maui admits that her county government is not all it should be, but points over toward Hilo and says: "But, anyhow, we are better than they are." Hawaii stops polishing off her supervisors long enough to remark that 'there are others'—with a significant wink toward Haleakala. In the meanwhile, says the Garden Island of Kauai, the public would be better satisfied with less pot-and-kettle bantering and more house-cleaning.

The mudhole that had made the only direct road to Moiliili and Kaimuki impassable for the past three or four months is apparently a fixture in the "New Honolulu" determined upon by the board of supervisors. Photographs of the disgraceful conditions that prevail have been published, protests over allowing what should be a main-traveled road have been made, and nothing is done. Could we not suggest to the supervisors that they loan the associated charities a few wheelbarrows and some shovels and suspend politics for a time, at least long enough to have this bog filled in with volunteer labor? We hate to take advantage of a supervisory weakness by drawing attention to the fact that Kaimuki will poll some six hundred votes this fall, but, in lieu of the limitations about the city hall it seems necessary to use words that will be understood.

BOWER CASE JURY UNABLE TO AGREE

Reports Are That Body Stood Nine to Three for Conviction—Retrial Set for March 16.

After having been out for six hours and ten minutes, the jury which heard the case of the United States against George A. (Bert) Bower, reported a final disagreement to Judge Charles F. Clemens in the federal court, through L. C. Ables, foreman, at 9:45 o'clock last night. The jury is said to have stood nine for conviction and three for not guilty. This, however, could not be confirmed last night.

"Bert" Bower was charged with having immoral relations with a seventeen-year-old part-Hawaiian girl, Victoria Mortensen. The taking of evidence closed Wednesday and argument began yesterday morning at ten o'clock, Assistant District Attorney C. C. Biting opening the argument for the government. He was followed by Attorney E. A. Douthitt, who, with Attorney Leon M. Straus, represented Bower. The closing argument was made by District Attorney Jeff McCare. He appealed to the jury to find a verdict for the government; a verdict "for law and order in this community, a verdict for the protection of young girls, and especially the native daughters of the islands who were made the prey of men whose supposed stronger characteristics should stand for something higher than assaults on womanhood."

The instructions of Judge Clemens to the jury consumed ten minutes and the case went to the jury at 12 minutes to four o'clock. At six o'clock the jurors went to dinner, after which they returned to resume the consideration of the verdict. It was impossible, however, for them to agree and at a quarter of ten o'clock they so reported to Judge Clemens.

"I was ready to go on with the second trial of the case next Monday," stated District Attorney McCare last night. "I want to dispose of the case as soon as possible. It went over finally for a week from Monday. The government will exert every energy within the law to press the charge home. If the man is guilty a jury should say so; if he is not, he is entitled to be freed of the charge."

The twelve men who tried the case were: L. C. Ables (foreman), Harry A. Wilder, John Williams, Ernest Parker, H. C. Carter, Herman Lemke, Arthur K. Jones, Carl A. Widemann, E. H. Worrall, W. P. Johnson, James W. Harvey and John S. Grace.

MR. AND MRS. E. D. TENNEY CELEBRATE

(Continued from Page One)

Steven, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanzy, the Misses Swanzy.

Mrs. M. E. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Throm, Mr. and Mrs. Vida Thrum, Maj. and Mrs. E. J. Timberlake, Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Lieutenant and Mrs. Tyler, Lieut. and Mrs. Rawson Warren.

Rev. and Mrs. John Osborne, Mr. L. M. Vetlesen, Mrs. Kate Vido, Mr. P. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. von Hamm, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. von Holt, Miss Mary von Holt, Mrs. Van Vleet, Mrs. Van Vleet, Mrs. Dora von Tempack, the Misses von Tempack, Louis von Tempack.

Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Trotter, Miss Taylor, Mr. S. H. Frondie, Captain Townsend.

Mrs. Jane Walker, the Misses Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mr. Sam A. Walker, Mr. H. H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wall, Dr. C. G. Walters, Mrs. Victoria Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Waterhouse, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Miss Eleanor Sturgeon, Mr. and Mrs. John Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. John Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Weight, Judge and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Waterhouse, Mr. Charles Warren, Mrs. B. Welbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Widemann, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Wilson, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Whitney, Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. White, Mr. H. M. Whitney, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitnev, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wilder, Mrs. E. K. Wilder, Miss Helen Wilder, Miss Margaret Coneland, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Waterhouse, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wood, Mrs. Bertha Welch, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wichman, Mrs. Claire Williams, Mr. Fred Wichman, Miss Eloise Wichman, Mr. and Mrs. William Locke Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Withington, Mr. J. W. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Wood, Miss Elizabeth Wood, Maj. and Mrs. W. P. Wooten, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wight, Mrs. Anna Wright, Mrs. Alex. Young, Miss Bertha Young, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Young, Miss Young, Maj. H. O. Williams, Miss Laukes, Misses Gerry Collins, Violet Makes, Ruth Lucas, Mary Lucas, Sarah Lucas, Hattie Soper, Ruth Anderson, Rosa Anderson, Peggy Renter, Beth Woods, Laura Low, Alice Macfarlane, Alice Cooke, Nora Starckson, Nora Swanzy, Rosamond Swanzy, Marjory Gilman, Charlotte Downsett, Abby Buchanan, Jessie Kennedy, Eloise Wichman, Thelma Murphy, Pauline Schaefer, Miss O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wilcox.

Antonio Lopez and John August, two juvenile delinquents who were recently sent to the Waialeale Boys' Industrial School and who escaped from that institution a few days ago, are still at large.